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RECORD OF POLITICAL EVENTS.

[From May 1 to November 1, 1889.]

DOMESTIC.

THE ADMINISTRATION.—The administration of President Harrison thus far has given great satisfaction to the members of his own party, but his political opponents have criticized severely what they claim to be his failure to carry out the pledges made by him in reference to removals and appointments to office. The event causing the greatest stir during the last six months has been the virtual **removal of the commissioner of pensions**, James Tanner, and the circumstances connected herewith. Mr. Tanner is a prominent and active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he was disposed to be extremely liberal in his pension policy. In addition he talked with imprudent freedom in regard to his plans for the conduct of his office and the general policy of the administration toward the soldiers. Among other things, he rerated a large number of pensioners, increasing the amount of their pensions without clear warrant of law and, in a considerable number of cases, paying them large amounts of arrears on the basis of the new rate. One of the most conspicuous cases was that of Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, to whom \$4300 of arrears was thus declared to be due. A considerable number of officials connected with the pension bureau were among those rerated. The secretary of the Interior, Mr. Noble, did not approve of Commissioner Tanner's methods and early in September a crisis was reached, when the President had to choose between accepting Mr. Noble's resignation and compelling Mr. Tanner to resign. Mr. Tanner's enforced resignation was finally offered and accepted on September 11. Subsequently the reratings were rescinded. The office of commissioner of pensions was filled on October 19 by the appointment of General Green B. Raum, of Illinois, who made a fine record in the army and served acceptably at the head of the internal-revenue bureau.—The **other principal appointments** which have been made are the following: Minister to Germany, William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey; minister to Denmark, Clark E. Carr, of Illinois; minister to Turkey, Solomon Hirsch, of Oregon; minister to Rumania, Servia, and Greece, A. Louden Snowden, of Pennsylvania; minister to the Argentine Republic, John R. C. Pitkin, of Louisiana; minister to Paraguay and Uruguay, George Money, of Tennessee; minister to Bolivia, Thomas H. Anderson, of Ohio; minister to Hayti, Frederick Douglass, of the District of Columbia; minister to Hawaii, John L. Stevens, of Maine; civil-service commissioners, Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina; public printer, Frank W. Palmer, of Illinois; chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, William M. Meredith, of Illinois; member of the interstate-commerce commission, Wheelock G. Veazey, of Vermont; superin-

tendent of the coast and geodetic survey, Thomas C. Mendenhall, of Indiana; commissioner of railroads, Horace A. Taylor, of Wisconsin; commissioner of education, William T. Harris, of Massachusetts; agent and consul-general at Cairo, Eugene Schuyler, of New York; first controller of the Treasury, Asa Matthews, of Illinois; second controller of the Treasury, B. F. Gilkerson, of Pennsylvania; commissioner of customs, S. B. Holliday, of Pennsylvania; first auditor of the Treasury, George B. Fisher, of Delaware; second auditor of the Treasury, Joab N. Patterson, of New Hampshire; third auditor of the Treasury, William H. Hart, of Indiana; solicitor-general, Orlow W. Chapman, of New York; assistant attorney-general, John B. Cotton, of Maine; commissioner of Indian affairs, Thomas J. Morgan, of Rhode Island; commissioner of the general land office, Lewis A. Groff, of Nebraska; director of the mint, Edward O. Leech, of the District of Columbia. Commodore Francis H. Ramsay was made chief of the bureau of navigation in the Navy department on October 19. The President appointed John Little as the American member of the commission to settle claims between the United States and Venezuela; the commissioners representing the two countries selected as the third member Samuel F. Phillips, who, however, declined to serve.—President Harrison visited Woodstock, Conn., on July 4. In August he went to Bar Harbor, Me., and on the 22d of that month he made an address at the laying of the corner-stone of a soldiers' and sailors' monument at Indianapolis, Ind.—The report of Henry C. Adams, statistician of the interstate-commerce commission, for the year ending June 30, showed that there were 149,901 miles of railway in the United States. The total amount of railway stocks, bonds, *etc.*, was \$8,129,787,731.—Two reports were submitted to the secretary of the Interior by the **Utah commission** on September 27 and 28. The majority report was signed by G. I. Godfrey, A. P. Williams, R. S. Robertson and Alvin Saunders. It declared that polygamy is not at present openly practised except in a few remote and out-of-the-way places, but that the non-Mormon element is confident that plural marriages are solemnized privately. The Mormon papers still openly advocate polygamy. The commissioners say that Utah should not be admitted as a state, for should it be, it would not be long before the "Gentile element" would be driven out and the Mormon theocracy made supreme. They recommended that the term of imprisonment for unlawful cohabitation be extended to at least two years; that it be made a penal offence for any woman to enter into the marriage relation with any man knowing him to have an undivorced wife living; that the laws relating to immigration be so amended as to prevent the immigration of persons claiming that their religion justifies the practice of polygamy, and that the national constitution should be so amended as forever to prohibit the practice of polygamy. John A. McClelland submitted the minority report. He laid special emphasis on the necessity of a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy, under whatsoever guise, in the United States, but, as the present laws are working well, he would advise no further legislation at this time.—The fourth annual report of Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, was issued in September. It is very elaborate and is devoted to the condition of working women in all large American cities, forming an exhaustive treatise on the subject.

THE INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE.—This conference, which was convened in accordance with a law approved by President Cleveland on May 24, 1888, was opened in Washington on October 2. Delegates from the following nations were present: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, San Salvador, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. The conference was called to consider measures that shall tend to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the several American states, measures looking toward the formation of an American customs union, the establishment of regular and frequent communication between all the countries concerned, the establishment of a uniform system of customs regulations, the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures, the adoption of a common silver coin, arrangements for a definite plan of arbitration of all disputes and differences, *etc.* Invitations were sent to all the nations of North and South America and were accepted by all except Paraguay, Hayti and San Domingo. At the first meeting of the conference Secretary Blaine was elected president and John B. Henderson president *pro tem.*, and a committee was appointed to report a list of committees to consider the various subjects to be discussed. The delegates were formally welcomed in a graceful speech by Mr. Blaine. He said that the conference would tolerate no spirit of conquest, but would aim to cultivate an American sympathy as broad as both hemispheres, while forming "no selfish alliance against the older nations from whom we are proud to claim inheritance." He urged hearty co-operation, based on hearty confidence, between the American nations, and expressed a belief that standing armies should be unknown on both the American continents. The conference adjourned to meet on November 18. In the meantime the delegates are making a long excursion through various sections of this country in order to gain personal knowledge of its extent and resources.

THE INTERNATIONAL MARINE CONFERENCE.—The international marine conference, composed of representatives of the principal maritime nations of the world, called for the purpose of securing greater safety for life and property at sea, was opened in Washington on October 16. Delegates from the following nations were present: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Guatemala, Hawaii, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Siam, the Netherlands, the United States and Venezuela. Rear-Admiral Samuel R. Franklin, U.S.N., was elected president. A brief address of welcome was made by Secretary Blaine; a single sentence may be quoted as its keynote: "The spoken languages of the world will continue to be many, but necessity commands that the unspoken language of the sea should be one." The delegates were also formally presented to the President. At the time of the closing of this RECORD they are holding regular sessions, which are likely to continue for a number of weeks. The subjects for the conference to consider, as proposed by the delegates from the United States, are as follows: Marine signals, or other means of plainly indicating the direction in which vessels are moving in fog, mist, falling snow and thick weather, and, at night, rules for the prevention of collision, and rules of the road; regulations to determine the seaworthiness of vessels; draught to which vessels should be restricted

when loaded; uniform regulations regarding the designating and marking of vessels; saving life and property from shipwreck; necessary qualifications for officers and seamen, including tests for sight and color-blindness; lanes for steamers on frequented routes; night signals for communicating information at sea; warnings of approaching storms; reporting, marking and removing dangerous wrecks and obstructions to navigation; notice of changes in lights, buoys and other day and night marks; a uniform system of buoys and beacons; the establishment of a permanent international marine commission.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—President Harrison won universal praise for the appointments made by him on the civil-service commission. On May 7 the selection of Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina, as members of the commission was announced. Mr. Roosevelt had won a remarkable reputation for a young man by his activity in securing reform legislation for New York city when a member of the New York legislature. Mr. Thompson was nominated by President Cleveland in February to succeed Civil-Service-Commissioner Edgerton, but the nomination was not acted upon by the Senate. Ever since his appointment Mr. Roosevelt has been especially earnest in prosecuting the work of the commission and has been instrumental in securing many needed reforms and improvements. He has been the most active member of the commission, but apparently his efforts have been heartily seconded by his colleagues.—On May 25 the commission made an **important alteration in its rules** by providing that thereafter the list of "eligibles" for appointment to the government service and their standing should be made public. The purpose of this change was to remove political influence as far as possible from the operations of the civil-service law. In connection with this Commissioner Roosevelt said: "As far as we have power, we intend to have the law enforced with absolute honesty and without the least reference to the politics of the applicant. The commission wants to give the public confidence in the law, and it feels that the best way to bring about that result is to have the work of the commission perfectly open and above-board, and perfectly simple. Of course, while I believe implicitly that the merit system, as opposed to the old spoils system, has come to stay, I realize that many of our methods are more or less on trial even yet and the commission has to make experiments all the time; and it is absolutely inevitable that there should be occasional mistakes. When we find we have made such a mistake, we shall simply reverse our action."—The extension of the civil-service rules to the railway mail service took effect on May 1, but it was found later that some modifications in the rules were needed. Certain changes were recommended by the commission in July and were approved by the President. They permit the appointment of printers' employees as such without examination, and likewise of clerks employed exclusively as porters in handling mail matter in bulk, and also clerks employed exclusively on steamboats.—The **fifth annual report of the commission** was given to the public in July. It showed that substantial progress has been made in taking administrative offices out of the political arena. It set forth that the number of officers protected by civil-service rules was nearly 28,000. Of these something more than 8000 were in the departmental service, 2300 in the customs service, 1800 in the postal service, and 5300 in the railway

mail service. The report also set at rest two objections sometimes urged against the present system of selecting appointees by competitive examinations. The figures showed that the graduates of the public schools succeed about as well as the graduates of colleges, the difference in favor of the college men being so slight as to be insignificant. It was also shown (in answer to the statement that the examinations make it easy for schoolboys to get into the service but exclude mature men of experience) that the average age of clerks who pass in the departmental service, for instance, is about twenty-eight years, and that, as a whole, mature men stand quite as good a chance in meeting the test examination as younger men recently out of school. — The annual meeting of the New York civil-service-reform association was held in New York on May 1. The principal feature was an elaborate address by George William Curtis, the president, which was read by Secretary Potts. Mr. Curtis arraigned President Harrison for not fulfilling his pledges in making appointments and removals, and for permitting members of Congress to exercise marked influence in the matter. In particular he criticised the displacement of Mr. Pearson, the postmaster at New York. "Not in one conspicuous instance, so far as I know," said Mr. Curtis, "has the President observed the spirit and purpose [of civil-service reform] or ordered them to be observed. I do not mean, of course, that he has appointed no honest and capable officers, but that he has not respected the principle that such officers in places which are not political should not be removed for political reasons; nor do I know a single member of the Cabinet, a single senator or representative in Congress, or, with very few honorable exceptions, like Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, a single recognized local leader of the dominant party who has publicly insisted that the declared policy of the party on this subject shall be respected." The association adopted resolutions declaring that the great change which was taking place in the civil service of the country for merely partisan reasons was a flagrant violation of pledges solemnly given, and that the interference of senators and representatives with the appointing power was in open contempt of the constitution. Mr. Curtis was re-elected president of the association. — The civil-service-reform league of the United States held its annual meeting in Philadelphia on October 1 and 2. Mr. Curtis, who was re-elected president, in his annual address again accused President Harrison and the Republican party of violating their solemn pledges, though he admitted that an admirable civil-service commission had been appointed. The resolutions adopted by the league declared that the execution of the law was "seriously endangered by the appointment, with few exceptions, as heads of offices within the classified service of men who are not in sympathy with the law or its purposes, but who are in many cases its open or secret enemies." Regret was expressed at the refusal of the President to extend the civil-service examinations to the census bureau, and the league again urged the repeal of the four-years' laws, "which are the fruitful source of political removals." The placing upon record of the reasons for removals was advocated.

LABOR TROUBLES. — There have been no strikes of great importance during the six months under consideration, and the relations of employers and employed show an encouraging improvement. The most significant movement in the labor world was the result of a conference held in Philadel-

phia in July by representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor, the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen and the National Mutual-Aid Association of Railroad Switchmen. The conference sent out a circular to all officers of district assemblies and trades-unions with the hope of giving a new impetus to organization. The circular called upon all organizations of labor generally to "put forth renewed efforts to strengthen and solidify their ranks, and to leave nothing undone to make each society the power for good it is intended to be"; and upon all unorganized workingmen to "study the principles upon which organization is based, to meet and consult with members of labor societies in the various localities, with the object in view of ultimately bringing within the fold of labor organizations every worthy man and woman who toils in America." This comprehensive movement has the approval of Mr. Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, Mr. Powderly, the leading spirit of the Knights of Labor, and other influential labor men.

THE INDIANS.—On June 10 the President appointed General Thomas J. Morgan as commissioner of Indian affairs. General Morgan served gallantly in the volunteer army during the war and subsequently devoted himself to educational work. At the time of his appointment he was president of the state normal school at Providence, R.I. He was recommended for the office by the Indian-Rights association and a number of kindred organizations.—In May the secretary of the Interior directed that a letter of instruction should accompany each commission to an Indian agent. The letter said that sobriety and integrity must mark the conduct of every one connected or associated directly or indirectly with the agencies; that an improved condition in the affairs of the agencies would be expected within a reasonable time, and that the education and proper training of the Indian children and the agricultural and other industrial pursuits of the adult Indians must receive constant and careful attention.—Secretary Noble set forth his **Indian policy** in a letter which was published on July 27. He said: "My purpose is to hold the balance even between the white man and the Indian, and to secure justice for both. I think the Indian has been greatly wronged beyond any necessity for the white man's entire prosperity. I think, upon the other hand, that the Indians have been played upon beyond what is necessary, and if I can secure the great boon of justice to all I shall have discharged my duty to the satisfaction of myself, and, I hope, of my country."—The negotiations looking to the opening of one-half of the great **Sioux reservation** were brought to a successful issue on August 5, when the requisite number of signatures was secured. The amount of land to be thrown open to white settlers is 11,000,000 acres. It will be disposed of to actual settlers on the following terms: \$1.25 per acre for all lands taken within the first three years after the act takes effect; 75 cents per acre for all disposed of in the succeeding two years, and 50 cents per acre for the residue. In the course of the negotiations with the Sioux General Crook told them that, unless they accepted the treaty, their land would probably be taken from them. He assured them that they were getting the best terms that would ever be offered them, and if they did not accept they would not get more than had been offered a year before.—Commissioner Morgan received a report on July 30 from a special agent who was sent out to

allot lands in severalty to the Indians on the Devil's Lake reservation in northern Dakota, to the effect that the Indians refused to accept the allotments; they alleged that they had not been fairly treated by the government and that 64,000 acres had been taken from them for which they should receive pay. There are about 1000 of these Indians and they occupy a reservation containing some 166,400 acres.—An agreement was made toward the end of July with the Chippewa Indians for the opening of the White Earth reservation. This will permit 3,000,000 acres to be settled by white men. Similar negotiations were made with other tribes of the Chippewas.—New instructions were issued by Commissioner Morgan early in August to special Indian agents. He said among other things: “Hereafter when inspecting Indian agencies you will carefully ascertain and report as to the general reputation of such trader for honesty, fair dealing with the Indians and good influence among them. You will also report specifically as to the quality and sufficiency of the stock of goods kept by the trader; whether he sells intoxicating liquor under any disguise, or arms or fixed ammunition, or trades with the Indians for goods furnished by the Government, or in any way violates the letter or spirit of sections 23, 31 and 33, relating to the above; whether his store is kept open on Sunday; whether it is used as a resort for loafers, and whether gambling, demoralizing dances or any other practice or amusements hurtful to the Indians are allowed upon the premises.”—The annual conference of friends of the Indian at Lake Mohonk took place on October 3 and 4. Commissioner Morgan was present and presented an important paper on Indian education. He urged that ample provision should be made for the education of the entire mass of Indian children and youth. There was considerable debate on the question of government and contract schools, *i.e.* schools established by religious bodies and receiving government aid. The platform adopted by the conference indorsed the principles laid down in General Morgan's paper and provided for the appointment of a committee to co-operate with the commissioner in preparing such a system as shall best promote the universal and compulsory education of all Indian children. It expressed a “conviction of the fitness and necessity of separating absolutely the appointments to office [in the Indian bureau] from the mutations of parties.” The condition of the Indian reservations in the state of New York was declared to be not only unsatisfactory but positively bad.—On October 31 Commissioner Morgan's plan for the education of Indian children was published. The idea is, substantially, to apply the public-school system to the Indian youth of school age. He proposes to have day schools, primary or home schools, grammar schools and high schools. The system is to be non-partisan and non-sectarian, and teachers are to be employed and dismissed solely on the basis of efficiency or the opposite. It is intended to organize perhaps twenty-five grammar schools, fifty home schools and enough day or camp schools to reach all who cannot be brought into the boarding-schools.

COURT DECISIONS AND TRIALS.—The supreme court of the United States rendered its decision in reference to the Chinese-Exclusion act on May 13. The constitutionality of the act was affirmed.—On the same day the supreme court rendered what is believed to be a final decision in the famous case of the city of New Orleans against the administratrix of the estate

of Myra Clark Gaines, giving judgment against the city for over half a million dollars. This case was probably the most interesting, the hardest contested and the most prolonged litigation in the history of the country. It had been before the supreme court five times before this last decision was rendered. — The civil district court of New Orleans rendered an important decision against the cotton-seed-oil trust on June 21. It enjoined the trust from doing any act whatsoever within the state of Louisiana, from entering into contracts or obligations of any kind, and from buying, selling, exchanging or dealing in property rights or credits within the state. — The new trial granted by the court of appeals to ex-Alderman Arthur J. McQuade, of New York, who was once convicted of bribery and sent to the state-prison, took place at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County (to which a change of venue had been ordered), in July. It resulted, on the 19th, in a verdict of not guilty. The district attorney of New York city, John R. Fellows, announced immediately afterwards that he would bring no more of the notorious bribery cases to trial, as he had become convinced that it was impossible to secure a conviction. — The new ballot law for Tennessee, passed by the last legislature, has been declared unconstitutional by the chancery court at Knoxville, because it fails to provide for voting by illiterates and thereby really prescribes an educational qualification. — County-Judge Day, of Auburn, New York, rendered a decision on October 9 upholding the constitutionality of the law providing for the execution of murderers by electricity.

TEMPERANCE REFORM. — As was expected when the last RECORD closed, Governor Hill, of New York, vetoed the high-license bill passed by the legislature of that state. He also vetoed the liquor-tax bill, which imposed a tax on all places licensed to sell liquors of any kind. These two acts working in unison, it was generally conceded by temperance reformers, would have constituted a very effective measure of restrictive legislation. The governor's reasons for vetoing them were similar to those advanced by him a year previously. — Internal-Revenue-Collector Webster, of Iowa, stated in May that the prohibitory law increased the sale of liquor in that state; during the year he had issued 232 more liquor licenses than in the previous year. — The supreme court of Pennsylvania decided in June that license courts had no power to refuse licenses to brewers, wholesale liquor-dealers and bottlers if they were of good moral character and temperate, and were American citizens. The courts, however, are vested with wide discretion in granting or refusing licenses to retail dealers. — A prohibitory amendment to the constitution of Pennsylvania was rejected by popular vote on June 18. — In Rhode Island the prohibitory amendment was re-submitted to the people in accordance with the action of the legislature in March and was repealed by a decisive vote. The duty of framing a new liquor law fell upon the legislature elected in April. The new law was adopted on August 1. The wholesale dealers' fees are not less than \$500 or more than \$1000; for retail licenses in Providence the fee is \$400; in other cities, \$350; in towns of between 6000 and 18,000, \$300; in smaller towns, from \$200 to \$300. The penalties for violations of the law range from \$20 and costs and ten days in jail to \$100 and costs and six months in jail. There is no restriction as to the number and location of licensed places, except that a majority of the owners and

occupants of property within 200 feet of a proposed saloon may prevent the issue of a license thereto. The Republican members of the legislature tried to pass a much more stringent law, but the Democrats, who were in a majority in the lower house, would not consent. The liquor question is accordingly likely to be an issue in the next state election.—A vote was taken on the proposed prohibitory amendment to the constitution of Connecticut on October 7, and the amendment was rejected by a majority of nearly 30,000.—At the elections in the new states in October prohibition was defeated in Washington, but was successful in both North and South Dakota.

STATE ELECTIONS.—Elections in the four new states in the northwest took place on October 8. Constitutional conventions had been held during the summer, and the constitutions prepared thereat were submitted to the people and adopted. The Republicans were successful in all the states, except that the Democratic candidate for governor in Montana was elected. In North and South Dakota and Washington the Republican victory was overwhelming. In Montana the election was close and for a time the result seemed to be in doubt. These elections assure the sending of eight Republican senators and five Republican representatives to Congress.

STATE LEGISLATION.—The ballot-reform bill passed by the New York legislature was vetoed by Governor Hill on May 13. He contended that it was clumsy and impracticable. The governor's hostility to the Australian method of voting, which he has condemned as a "mongrel foreign system," is thoroughly established.—The election-reform bill which was passed by the legislature of Missouri became a law by the addition of the governor's signature on May 18.—A secret-ballot law was passed by the Connecticut legislature. It does not provide for the printing of ballots by the state, but voters are compelled to enter a secret apartment and enclose their ballots in an envelope. The law was put in practice at the elections in October and was found to work satisfactorily. The same is true of the ballot-reform law of Montana, which embodies all the essential principles of the Australian system.

OBITUARY.—General William Selby Harney, the oldest officer of the United States army, May 9; Henry A. Foster, formerly United States senator from New York, May 11; Allen Thorndike Rice, recently appointed United States minister to Russia, May 16; General Simon Cameron, secretary of War under President Lincoln and for many years United States senator from Pennsylvania, June 26; Miss Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, June 28; Theodore Dwight Woolsey, D.D., LL.D., ex-president of Yale College, July 1; E. H. Rollins, formerly United States senator from New Hampshire, July 31; Elias Loomis, professor of natural history and astronomy in Yale University, August 15; John C. Brown, ex-governor of Tennessee, August 17; Henry Shaw, well known as a philanthropist and a liberal benefactor of St. Louis, August 25; Samuel Austin Allibone, LL.D., September 21; Samuel S. Cox, for thirty years a member of Congress from Ohio and New York, ex-minister of the United States to Turkey, and well known as a humorist and writer, September 10; General Daniel Harvey Hill, September 25; General Samuel Davis Sturgis, September 28; John A. Martin, ex-governor of Kansas, October 2; General John F. Hartranft, formerly governor of Pennsylvania, October 17.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament. The engagement of Princess Louise of Wales, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, to the Earl of Fife (subsequently created Duke of Fife), was announced in June, and the marriage took place on June 27. Meanwhile an animated debate took place in Parliament on the question of further royal grants. The committee appointed to consider the matter reported on July 22, recommending that £9000 be added to the quarterly grant of the Prince of Wales. The report maintained the right of the Queen to ask Parliament to make further provision for her grandchildren, but advised that at the proper time a law be passed providing that future sovereigns should have no claim to parliamentary provision for their grandchildren. A keen party struggle ensued. The opposition was voiced by Mr. Labouchère, who moved the rejection of the report and the adoption of an address to the Queen declaring that the sums already voted by Parliament for the royal family should be amply sufficient for all their proper purposes. This motion was rejected by a vote of 398 to 116, the majority consisting of 252 Conservatives, 54 Unionists, and 92 Gladstonians and Parnellites. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien voted with the majority. Mr. Morley then moved an amendment declaring that the House was unwilling to increase the burdens of the people without assurance that no further claims would be made for younger members of the royal family. This was defeated by a vote of 355 to 134, Mr. Gladstone, the Parnellites, *etc.*, voting with the Government. The Royal-Grants bill was finally passed on August 5.—The Government escaped defeat in August by the slender margin of four votes on the Tithes bill. This bill held tenants or occupiers responsible for the tithe-rent charge. The opposition, re-enforced by a considerable number of Unionists, supported an amendment offered by a Conservative making the landlord instead of the tenant liable for the payment of tithes. The amendment was then suddenly accepted by the ministry, whereupon the Liberals insisted on further debate, the outcome of which was that the bill was withdrawn and Mr. Smith, the government leader, announced that no new Tithes bill would be introduced. The skirmish on the part of the Liberals was conducted by Sir William Vernon Harcourt.—Attacks upon the government's Irish policy were made toward the end of August. On the 21st Mr. Sexton moved to reduce the appropriation for the Irish office by the amount of Mr. Balfour's salary. The motion was rejected by 112 to 83. On the 23d, the treatment of Irish political prisoners was brought up. Mr. Parnell said that these prisoners were half-starved, that many of the prisons were in bad sanitary condition, and that Mr. Balfour had been guilty of criminal neglect. Mr. Balfour defended his course, and said that the rate of mortality in the Irish prisons was lower than in the English prisons. The prisons vote was adopted—113 to 69.—The House of Lords rejected the Deceased-Wife's-Sister bill on May 9, by a vote of 147 to 120.—The bill providing for additional naval defences passed the House of Commons on May 20, by a vote of 183 to 101.—Parliament was prorogued on August 30 until November 16. The Queen's speech contemplated unbroken European peace, spoke of the conference at Berlin on Samoan

affairs, referred to the proposed conference at Brussels to consider the slave-trade, and incidentally alluded to the "gradual suppression of disorder in Ireland."—**The Parnell Commission.** A sensation was caused in the proceedings before the Parnell Commission when, on July 16, Mr. Parnell's counsel announced that they had been instructed no longer to represent him before the commission. Counsel for other members of Parliament against whom charges had been made also withdrew from the case. After the counsel had retired, the presiding justice, Sir James Hannon, said that the scope of the inquiry would not be altered by the action just taken. On July 23, all the evidence having been given, the commission adjourned to October 24. When it reassembled on that date, Joseph Biggar, M.P. for West Cavan, and Mr. Davitt, each spoke in his own behalf; Mr. Davitt's address continued for several days, and he made an earnest defence of the Land League and the general policy of the Irish Nationalists. On October 31, Sir Henry James began his address in behalf of the *London Times*. The subscriptions to meet the expenses of Mr. Parnell before the commission amounted to £41,000—sufficient to defray all the legal costs on the Irish side.—The Earl of Zetland accepted the viceroyship of Ireland in May.—At by-elections in Peterborough, Elgin and Nairn, and the north division of Buckinghamshire, on October 7, 9 and 12, gains were made by the Gladstonian Liberals. The general tendency of the by-elections has been in favor of the Gladstonians, but at Brighton on October 25 the Conservatives elected their candidate by a reduced majority, though the Liberals were confident of success. Mr. Balfour, in a speech at Manchester on October 19, denied that home rule was the real motive power in deciding the recent elections; the Gladstonian successes, he declared, were due to socialistic agitation, since the Irish tenants wanted home rule in order to get power to appropriate somebody's property.—Mr. Gladstone made a notable speech at Southport on October 23, in which he dwelt at length on Irish grievances. He said that the necessity of the continued proclaiming of new districts was evidence of the failure of the coercion policy. It had been announced that the Liberal leader would in this speech outline his policy for the future; but he said that he could say nothing regarding the future beyond what was already known.—After the adjournment of Parliament, Mr. Balfour proposed the establishment of a Catholic university in Ireland. The proposal was denounced by the members of the opposition as a scheme for the division of the Irish vote. Mr. Balfour subsequently wrote a letter in which he said that no endowment for the institution was contemplated by the government.—A **great strike** took place in London in August. It began with the dock laborers and spread to the sailors, firemen, carmen, iron-workers, gas-stokers, *etc.*, until the number of men on strike was estimated at 150,000. The men demanded twelve instead of ten cents an hour, a minimum hiring of four hours and the abolition of piece-work. The strike lasted about a month, during which the strikers made many demonstrations. There was no great violence or disorder. Some workmen who took the places of the strikers were assaulted, and in one of the affrays a striker was killed by the police. The strikers were led by John Burns, a well-known labor agitator. During the strike strenuous efforts were made to bring about a settlement, and in these Cardinal Manning took an active part. The companies finally conceded the demands of the men.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.—The most important event in connection with Ireland has been the formation of the **Irish Tenants' Defence League**. This action was taken on the ground that it was "imperatively necessary that the tenant farmers in Ireland combine for self-defence against their attempted extermination by the landlord conspiracy." The object of the league was stated to be to counteract by legal means all combinations of landlords used to exact excessive rents, to extort unjust arrears, to impose inequitable terms of purchase, to stimulate eviction or in any way to destroy or imperil the security of tenants in their holdings. Tenants throughout Ireland were invited to contribute to the defence fund in fixed proportion to the poor-law valuation holdings. The league agreed to furnish legal advice to tenants when needed, and promised to inform the public of the proceedings and aims of the combinations of landlords in Ireland and to devote particular care to contested by-elections. The affairs of the league are to be directed by a council of fifteen members. Messrs. Davitt, Biggar, Healy and Sullivan were elected treasurers *pro tem.* The foregoing action was taken at a meeting of the Parnellite members of Parliament held on July 22. In reference to the matter Mr. Parnell wrote to Mr. Sexton in October advising that the movement be limited to defensive action. He urged that special attention be given to these points: First, the duty of protecting tenants against the landlords' conspiracy, thus insuring to the tenants the benefits which Parliament intended; second, the assertion of the rights of freedom of speech and of public meeting; third, a vindication of the rights of tenants to the same facilities for combining and organizing that have been secured to English workmen by trades-union enactments.—In spite of the government's proclamation forbidding the holding of a nationalist meeting at Cork on June 30, meetings were held in several places in that city and its vicinity, and as a result William O'Brien and James Gilhooley, members of Parliament, were arrested. They were tried and convicted on August 26, O'Brien being sentenced to two months' and Gilhooley to six weeks' imprisonment. The latter appealed and was released on bail. O'Brien went to jail, where he was soon reported to be seriously ill.—In May Mr. O'Brien began an action against Lord Salisbury for libel on the ground that the prime minister had charged him with advocating the murder and robbery of men taking farms from which the tenants had been evicted. On the trial of the case in July the jury rendered a verdict in favor of Lord Salisbury.—The freedom of the city of Edinburgh was conferred on Mr. Parnell on July 20. The Irish leader received a warm welcome. He made two speeches, in which he virtually said that he would accept Mr. Gladstone's scheme of home rule as clearing off all the old scores between England and Ireland.—William H. K. Redmond, M.P. for North Fermanagh, was in September convicted of offences under the Crimes act and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.—The trial of Father McFadden and others accused of participation in the murder of Police-Inspector Martin at Gweedore in February was begun on October 17. In the case of McFadden a plea of guilty to the charge of obstructing the police was accepted, and he was allowed to go at large on his own recognizance. Several of the prisoners were found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to penal servitude.

CANADA AND THE COLONIES.—The Canadian Parliament was

prorogued on May 2. In his speech the governor-general called attention to the liberal provision made for extending the railway facilities of the dominion and increasing their efficiency, to the amendment of the laws relating to copyrights, to the provisions for greater economy and efficiency in the postal service and to the laws increasing the safeguards of life and property on ships. In October the British government drew the attention of the government at Ottawa to the danger that threatens the friendly and treaty relations between Great Britain and China unless the Chinese-Restriction act passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1885 should be modified. The desire was expressed that steps might be taken at the next session of Parliament to remove the cause of alarm. The report was circulated in October that the British government had refused to give its approval to the Weldon Extradition act, which was passed in April and provided for the extradition of embezzlers and the like. Subsequently it appeared that no action had been taken by the Home government, the matter being still under advisement.—The resignation of Sir H. G. R. Robinson as governor of the **Cape of Good Hope** was accepted in June, and Sir Henry Brougham Loch, governor of Victoria, was appointed to that post. The Earl of Hopetoun succeeded to the governorship of **Victoria**.—It was announced on June 24 that the **South Australian** ministry had resigned.—A movement, led by Sir Henry Parkes, premier of New South Wales, has been set on foot for the formation of a federal union of the Australian colonies.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.—The peace of Europe has apparently been menaced more than once in the past six months. Nevertheless the attitude of the great powers is such as seemingly to make a general European war a very remote probability. Russian troops have been concentrated on the German frontier and there has been an increase in the railway facilities between interior Russia and the western frontiers of the country. Bismarck is believed to be promoting an arrangement whereby England and Turkey shall virtually agree to second the purposes of the triple alliance, consisting of Germany, Austria and Italy.—In midsummer a serious question arose because of complaints that socialists were allowed too much freedom in Switzerland, and Germany declared that the question of the neutrality of Switzerland would need to be considered by the powers if that country continued to permit revolutionists to threaten the internal peace and security of the German empire. Switzerland resented the menace made by Bismarck and the matter was allowed to drop, although in July Germany informed Switzerland that the treaty between the two governments regulating the settlement of foreigners would not be renewed; it will therefore expire at the end of 1890.—In reply to a question in the British House of Commons, on July 19, Sir James Fergusson, parliamentary secretary of the Foreign office, stated that in the event of a war between Italy and France the action of the British government would be guided by circumstances, and that England was under no engagement fettering her liberty.

FRANCE.—During most of the period under consideration General Boulanger, whose trial had been begun when the last RECORD closed and who had fled to London, has been the centre of interest to many Frenchmen.—At Angoulême on June 9 a Boulangist meeting was prohibited by the author-

ities, and MM. Déroulède, Laguerre, Laisant, Richard and others were arrested for resisting the authorities. The trial resulted in the conviction of Déroulède for rioting and of Laguerre for threatening the police. The matter was brought up in the Chamber of Deputies on June 11, when M. Constans, the minister of the Interior, said that the government would deal severely with all who were responsible for similar disturbances. — **Important action against Boulanger** was taken on July 13, when the Chamber of Deputies passed a bill providing that no one should contest more than one seat at the same time. The bill was agreed to by the Senate two days later. The purpose of it was to prevent Boulanger from standing as a candidate in a large number of districts and virtually securing a plébiscite. — The formal indictment against Boulanger was delivered at his residence in Paris on July 16. He was charged with conspiring against the safety of the state, with embezzlement and with issuing manifestoes against the government. M. Rochefort and Count Dillon were indicted along with Boulanger. The three were summoned to appear for trial within ten days. — On August 19 Boulanger issued a manifesto in which he declared that the law against multiple candidacies was a blow at universal suffrage. Another manifesto signed by Boulanger, Rochefort and Dillon appeared on the 21st addressed to the French electors; in it the ministers were spoken of as miserable prevaricators, suborners of witnesses, malefactors, thieves and bandits. — Elections for members of the local councils-general were held throughout France on July 28. Boulanger proposed to test his strength with the people by standing as a candidate in 451 cantons. He expected to be successful in at least a hundred cantons, but was so in only twelve. — The **trial of Boulanger** was taken up by the high court of the Senate on August 8. On the 13th the members of the Right declined to take any further part in the proceedings. The court then discussed at length its competency to try the case, and decided by a vote of 201 to 7 that it was competent to try the accused on all the counts of the indictment. By 206 votes Boulanger was **declared guilty** of conspiracy; Rochefort and Dillon were pronounced guilty of complicity in the plot. Boulanger was also found guilty of a treasonable attempt against the state and of embezzling public funds. A manifesto followed from the accused men. They declared the action of the Senate court an orgy of arbitrary rule, calumny and audacity. Thereupon a decree was issued by the minister of the Interior forbidding the hawking or placarding of documents emanating from these three men. — Early in September Boulanger wrote to Prime-Minister Tirard demanding a trial by court-martial, and pledging himself to appear before such a tribunal. — The **elections** for members of the Chamber of Deputies took place on September 22. Boulanger had announced himself as a candidate in Montmartre in the department of the Seine, and on August 30 the Comte de Paris had issued an electoral manifesto in which he advised union of the Conservatives and tolerance of the Boulangists. The result of the elections was the overwhelming **defeat of the Boulangists** and the election of a substantial government majority in the Chamber. Boulanger received a majority of the votes cast in Montmartre, but on the ground that his candidacy had not been properly certified at the *mairie* the votes cast for him were declared null and void. Similar action was taken in the case of Rochefort, who was a candidate in

Moribau. Reballots were taken on October 6 in a considerable number of districts in which the result was indecisive on September 22. Subsequently it was announced that the new Chamber of Deputies would consist of 366 Republicans and 210 members of the opposition. The opposition consists of 172 Royalists and Imperialists, and 38 Boulangists.—On October 7 General Boulanger left London for the isle of Jersey, and it was said that he would remain there throughout the winter. It was given out that he was preparing a book on European military science. Count Dillon arrived at Brussels on October 10. Afterward he went to Germany. On the 24th it was announced that he had been ordered to leave Germany on pain of arrest. About the middle of October an address was presented to Boulanger assuring him of the fidelity of the party to his cause and expressing confidence in his ultimate success. At this time it was said that the general would go to Brussels or Geneva and suddenly enter France and demand a new trial; but this was probably mere bluster.—A council of ministers was held on October 8, at which it was decided to convene the Chambers during the first week in November. The Conservative leaders announced that they would be in favor of supporting the moderates in establishing a strong and durable government, and would vote with them on all measures of reform compatible with monarchical principles.—The cabinet has expelled M. Laisant, the Boulangist deputy, from his place as an officer in the territorial army.—The centennial anniversary of the meeting of the States-General was observed on May 5 in Versailles. President Carnot delivered an address. As he was leaving the Elysée palace in Paris on his way to Versailles a man named Perrin fired a blank cartridge at him. Perrin had lately been under treatment for insanity. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.—The **universal exposition** in Paris in honor of the centennial of the revolution was formally opened by President Carnot on May 6. The exposition has been very successful. It was estimated on October 1 that 50,000 Americans had visited it.—The Chamber of Deputies adjourned on July 15. On that day it approved a bill providing for a credit of 58,000,000 francs, extending over five years, for the building of war-ships. The session of the Senate was closed before action was taken on this measure.—A council of war was held in Paris on October 14 and it was decided to double the sixth army corps, in order that 100,000 men might be sent quickly to the frontier in the case of an emergency.—General Louis L. C. Faidherbe, a distinguished officer, who had been engaged in the active service since 1844 and who was at the head of the army of the north in the Franco-German war, died in Paris on September 27.—Charles III, prince of Monaco, died on September 11, in his seventy-first year. He was an hereditary peer of France and a grandee of Spain of the first class.

GERMANY.—Affairs in Germany have been exceedingly quiet. The Emperor has been active in keeping his army up to a high standard and has travelled about his empire extensively, besides visiting Norway, England and Greece.—His visit to Athens was made in the latter part of October in order to attend the wedding of his sister and the Crown Prince of Greece. From Athens Emperor William set out on October 31 for Constantinople, to visit the Sultan of Turkey.—In a speech in response to a toast on May 19 he said

that he hoped to lead the country in the way of peace, to which the policy of his grandfather pointed.—In October the government placed at the disposal of the Navy department the sum of 32,000,000 marks to be expended on new men-of-war. Of this amount 14,000,000 marks were on account of vessels in course of construction, being the second appropriation for that purpose; the remainder formed the first appropriation for the building of two iron-clads, three cruiser corvettes, one cruiser and three despatch boats.—The **Reichstag was opened** on October 22. The address from the throne directed attention to the importance of maintaining peace at home and abroad, and urged the development of the efficiency of the army so that it might be ready for action “in accordance with whatever circumstances may arise.” The Emperor announced that a bill would be presented amending the military law of 1874 and providing for a fresh distribution of the army. The outlook for peace in Europe, it was stated, had been improved during the year, and this was attributed, in part at least, to the personal relations which the Emperor had cultivated with the rulers of friendly states.—The budget presented increased the army charges 146,000,000 marks, including 61,000,000 marks for the artillery. The naval estimates were increased 36,000,000 marks. The budget showed a total expenditure of 1,208,644,739 marks, including 849,614,835 marks of permanent and 81,349,597 marks of non-recurring expenditure in the ordinary estimates, and 277,700,307 marks in the extraordinary estimates.

RUSSIA.—Count Dmitri Andreevitch Tolstoi, the Russian minister of the Interior for a number of years, died on May 7. He was a relative of the Count Tolstoi, the novelist and reformer, but entertained none of the latter's liberal ideas. He sympathized with the aims of autocratic despotism and did what he could to crush out the liberal movement in Russia.—About the middle of May it was made known that a widespread plot against the Czar had been discovered, and that officers of regiments stationed in Moscow and Warsaw were involved in it. Three of the accused officers committed suicide.—The official report of the revenue of the empire for the first six months of the year showed it to be 422,000,000 rubles, against 374,000,000 rubles for the same period in the previous year. The expenditures amounted to 415,000,000 rubles, against 420,000,000 rubles in 1888.—It was announced in October that a convention had been signed by a representative of Russia and Count Rampolla, the papal secretary of State, in accordance with which the Propaganda would appoint five Russian bishops.—The Czar made a visit to Berlin on October 11. On his journey and while in the German capital he was closely guarded by police and military. He was cordially greeted by Emperor William, and while in Berlin held an interview with Prince Bismarck.

ITALY.—King Humbert, the Crown Prince of Italy and Signor Crispi, the prime minister, visited Berlin on May 21 and returned to Rome on June 1.—In the Chamber of Deputies on June 17 a vote of confidence in the government was carried by a large majority.—Benedetto Cairoli, formerly prime minister, died on August 8, aged 63. At the time of his death he was one of the leaders of the Extreme Left in the Chamber of Deputies, but had ceased to take an active part in politics.—In October the Italian government declared a protectorate over Abyssinia.—At a banquet given in his honor on

October 14 Prime-Minister Crispi spoke of the necessity of combating all persons, high or low, who were seeking to undermine the government. In connection with this he alluded to the temporal power of the Pope and asserted that the Pope possessed perfect religious liberty, being only restricted (and less harshly than in other Catholic states) from encroaching on the sphere of national right.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Emperor Francis Joseph, in receiving the Delegations on June 23, said that Austria's foreign relations and general foreign policy were unchanged and that the empire was in full agreement with its allies. The government, he said, was doing its utmost to insure the peaceful development of the European situation, which was still doubtful. Though armaments were being increased everywhere, he hoped that peace would be maintained. It was the increase of armaments that compelled Austria not to halt in the work of completing the means of defence.—In the Delegations on June 25 Count Kálnoky, the minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed the belief that the peace of Europe was not immediately threatened, though the situation was unsettled.—The Emperor and Count Kálnoky visited Berlin about the middle of August.—Herr Tisza, the Hungarian premier, in a speech on October 2 said that, while circumstances would not permit any abatement of the preparations for defence, he hoped with confidence that peace would be preserved.—The budget for 1890 was presented in the Hungarian Diet on October 15. The estimated expenditures were 355,663,646 florins and the estimated receipts 355,259,247 florins, leaving a deficiency of 404,399 florins.—Some excitement was created by an insult to the Austrian flag at Monor, Hungary, in September. When the Emperor went there to superintend the military manoeuvres, the Austrian imperial flag was ordered to be placed over his headquarters. There was some murmuring on this account and in the night the flag was torn down and thrown into a ditch. The Emperor was deeply offended and said that he hoped the author of the shameful outrage would be detected and punished. The matter came up in the lower house of the Hungarian Diet on October 26, when the leader of the Extreme Left moved that impeachment proceedings be instituted against Baron Fejervary, the minister of National Defence, on account of his unsatisfactory reply to the interpellation regarding the treatment to which the flag had been subjected.—A flurry was created in October by the proposal of the new governor of Bohemia, Count Thun-Hohenstein, to re-establish the ancient kingdom of Bohemia and have the Emperor of Austria crowned as king of Bohemia at Prague. This was in line with the policy of the Czech party, on which the German element in the empire looks with distrust.

SPAIN.—A crisis occurred in the Spanish ministry in the latter part of May and Prime-Minister Sagasta narrowly escaped the necessity of resigning. Opposition to him broke out in his own party, or, rather, the fusion of parties owning his leadership. The immediate cause of the rupture was the defeat of the proposition to increase the duty on cereals. At the time of the voting a great disturbance took place in the Chamber, the president, Martos, leaving his chair to vote against his party. The disaffected Liberals then proposed to join the Conservatives in demanding a vote on the government bill to grant universal suffrage before discussing the estimates, hoping on that issue to

overthrow Sagasta. The premier took the heroic measure of securing the Queen-Regent's assent to a decree suspending the sessions of the Cortes, and thus staved off the necessity of resigning.—In the Chamber of Deputies on June 17 Becerra, minister of the Colonies, presented the Cuban budget. The revenues and expenditures balanced at \$2,000,000. The minister asked authority to issue a Spanish guaranteed loan of \$175,000,000 to convert the Cuban debts.—On June 21 Becerra affirmed that the United States had made no proposition relative to the purchase of Cuba, and asserted that no proposal for the sale of the island would be entertained by the Spanish government.—There was a slight menace of war between Spain and Morocco in September, growing out of the capture of a Spanish vessel on the Morocco coast and the imprisoning of the captain, four of the crew and a passenger. The Spanish government made a demand for the release of the prisoners and ordered a fleet of war-ships to proceed at once to Tangier. The Sultan of Morocco promptly yielded to the demands of Spain.—The budget was presented in the Cortes on October 31. The revenue was stated to be 803,000,000 pesetas, slightly exceeding the expenditures.

MINOR EUROPEAN STATES.—Luis I, King of **Portugal**, died on October 19. He was fifty-one years of age and had been in poor health for some time. He ascended the throne November 11, 1861. His eldest son, the Duke of Braganza, succeeded to the throne with the title of Carlos I. The elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies took place on the day after the King's death and resulted in the return of 102 supporters of the government and 38 members of the opposition.—Alexander, the young king of **Servia**, was anointed on July 2. Ex-Queen Natalie arrived in Belgrade on September 29 and was received by the people with the utmost enthusiasm. She declared her intention to keep aloof from politics and party intrigues. The elections for the Skuptschina took place toward the end of September and resulted in the choice of 102 Radicals and 15 Liberals. The Skuptschina was opened on October 20, when a message from the Regents was read declaring that Servia's relations with all foreign powers were friendly. The overwhelming Radical victory is expected to involve the overthrow of the Obrenovitch dynasty and the restoration of the Karageorgevitch dynasty to the Servian throne.—The second anniversary of the ascension of the throne of **Bulgaria** by Prince Ferdinand was observed on August 14. The Prince was everywhere received with pronounced enthusiasm and in a speech congratulated Bulgaria upon her moral and material progress. In October Prince Ferdinand visited Munich, Geneva, Paris, London and other cities. On October 16 it was announced that an Austrian bank in conjunction with German banks had loaned the Bulgarian government 25,000,000 francs.—Owing to the improvement in the health of the King of the **Netherlands**, who had previously been thought incapacitated for carrying on the government, Parliament on May 2 passed by a unanimous vote a resolution restoring his power. Parliament reopened on September 17. The King's speech said that the finances were in a satisfactory condition and announced that bills would be introduced for the establishment of obligatory military service and for a reorganization of the postal and railway services. The budget showed that the estimated revenues and expenditures were equal, but in the Dutch East Indies' budget there was an estimated

deficiency of 12,400,000 florins.—A vote of censure against the ministry of **Belgium** was rejected in the Chamber of Deputies on May 29, and confidence in the government was voted — 78 to 32.—The **Norwegian** ministry, led by Sverdrup, resigned on July 2 in consequence of a threatened vote of censure, and Stang, the leader of the Right, was summoned to form another ministry. His cabinet is not expected to have a long lease of life.—A reorganization of the **Swedish** cabinet took place in October, when Count Carl Lowenhaupt, who was the Swedish minister to the United States from 1876 to 1883, was made minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Akerheilm became premier.—The **Danish** Rigsdag opened on October 7. M. Liebe was re-elected president of the Landsting and M. Hogsbroe president of the Folksting. The budget showed revenues amounting to \$14,740,000 and expenditures of \$15,816,000.—Prince Denilo, son of the reigning prince, was proclaimed heir-apparent to the throne of **Montenegro** in June.—The marriage of the Duke of Sparta, Crown Prince of **Greece**, and Princess Sophie, sister of the Emperor of Germany, took place at Athens on October 27.—There have been serious internal troubles in Crete, mainly growing out of a quarrel between the Liberal and Conservative parties. The last elections returned a sweeping Liberal majority, but the Conservatives were unwilling to relinquish their hold upon the offices. This led to a bloody outbreak. At the end of July the ministerial council at Constantinople decided to send a commission to Crete to settle the difficulties. At that time Sartinsky, the governor, was recalled and Chakir Pacha was appointed in his place. Martial law was proclaimed in the island in August. Later reports said that the Turkish soldiers had been allowed to pillage and persecute the Christians.

MEXICO.—The Mexican Congress was opened on September 16. In his message President Diaz made a good financial showing, pointing out that in the last fiscal year the receipts showed an increase of more than \$500,000 over the previous year. He also said that the loan negotiated in Berlin had been successful and that Mexican stocks were sure of a good standing in the foreign markets.—News was received on June 6 of the ratification by both governments of a new treaty between Mexico and Japan. This is the first treaty in which a western government fully recognizes the autonomy of Japan. By it Mexican citizens in Japan are made subject to the Japanese laws and judicial tribunals, and Mexico obtains free ingress for all her citizens in all parts of Japan, with the privileges of trade and residence throughout the country.

THE PANAMA CANAL.—Comparatively nothing has been done to rehabilitate the Panama-Canal project. A relief bill was passed by the French National Assembly in July. The bill empowered the liquidator of the company to place, on the best conditions possible and regardless of the legal limit as to price, the 800,000 francs of bonds that had not been subscribed for. It also authorized the expenditure of 34,000,000 francs to cover the expenses necessary for the maintenance of the works pending an inquiry into the question of the completion of the canal. In the latter part of July the civil tribunal in Paris decided that the Panama-Canal company could not compel the holders of lottery bonds to pay the outstanding instalments, but that the holders of such bonds were still liable to be called upon to make *pro-rata*

payments to the extent of a quarter of the nominal value of the bonds. On August 17 it was announced that the formation of a technical commission to examine the works was about completed. Reports from the Isthmus indicate that all is quiet there, work on the canal having been entirely suspended.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.—A number of men and a considerable quantity of material for the Nicaragua-Canal Construction company left New York on May 25 and the work upon the canal has since been in progress. Some difficulties in reference to the matter arose between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but on October 9 a despatch was received stating that they had been settled by United States Minister Mizner. The formal breaking of ground for the canal took place October 22. The health of the men employed upon the work is said to be remarkably good.

AFRICA.—Reports from Zanzibar on the 11th and 12th of September stated that **Henry M. Stanley** was marching toward Mombasa after fighting his way through the hostile country of Unyoro and Uganda, and that after leaving the basin of the Albert Nyanza he endeavored to make his way southward by passing to the west of the Victoria Nyanza, but, failing in this, went northward and reached the eastern shore of the lake, Emin Pacha accompanying him. What is regarded as more trustworthy news came on October 23 in the shape of a despatch from Captain Wissmann saying that Stanley, with Emin, Casati and six Englishmen, was expected to arrive at Mpwapwa in the latter part of November. Mpwapwa is a mission station 150 miles inland on the direct route between Zanzibar and Lake Tanganyika. Hence the expedition may be expected to arrive at Zanzibar toward the end of December.—On June 26 the Portuguese government cancelled the concession which it had granted for the building of a railroad at Delagoa Bay. The concession had been given to an English company and the action of Portugal was regarded as a piece of gross bad faith. The railroad was designed to furnish an outlet for the trade of the interior provinces of South Africa. English gunboats were ordered to Delagoa Bay, the matter was discussed in Parliament, and Portugal was informed that it would be held responsible for all the losses incurred by Englishmen in consequence of its action. Subsequently the Portuguese government decided to complete the railway.—There has been a continuance of the troubles with the dervishes on the upper Nile. An engagement between them and a body of Egyptian troops under Colonel Wodehouse took place early in June; the dervishes were defeated with a reported loss of 500 killed and the same number captured. General Grenfell had a decisive battle with the dervishes on August 3, defeating them with a loss of 1500, including their leader, Wad-el-N'jumi. The dervishes fought with great desperation, making repeated charges on the British and Egyptian lines. The Egyptian loss was 17 killed and 131 wounded; 1000 dervishes were made prisoners.—It was announced on September 1 that the Sultan of Zanzibar had signed a concession giving to the British East Africa company the Lamu island and the Benagir coast from Kipini northward.—The slave blockade on the east coast of Africa was raised on October 1. It had been maintained for ten months by British and German men-of-war.—A decree was issued by the governor of Tripoli in July abolishing the slave-trade and forbidding any one to engage in it under pain of severe penalties.—The

Belgian Chamber of Deputies on July 23 voted \$2,000,000 for the new Congo railway. — Advices from the Congo on October 19 contained a report made by Governor-General Jansen to the effect that eighty chiefs had recognized the authority of the Congo state and promised to furnish men to assist in maintaining order and suppressing human sacrifices. — A French protectorate over Tunis has been proclaimed.

ASIA. — The Shah of **Persia** visited Europe during the summer, going to Berlin, London, Paris, Vienna, etc. He was everywhere received with tokens of distinguished consideration. He returned to Teheran on October 20. — The King of **Siam** arrived in Paris on October 7. — An attempt upon the life of Count Okuma, the **Japanese** minister of Foreign Affairs, was made in October and he sustained such a serious wound that his leg was amputated. About this time Count Kuroda resigned from the cabinet to accept an appointment to the privy council, and Prince Sanjo was appointed to the cabinet. — A decree has been issued by the Emperor of **China** authorizing the construction of a trunk railroad from Pekin to Hankow, a distance of about 700 miles. The building of this railroad is a part of a general scheme (which involves the provision of the best of modern rifles for soldiers and the use of the telegraph for military purposes), for putting China in a condition to cope with the nations of Europe.

SOUTH AMERICA. — The **Brazilian** Parliament was opened by the Emperor on May 4. The address of the president set forth that the finances of the country were in good condition. The Conservative cabinet was dismissed on May 31 and the Emperor called the Liberal party to power in accordance with the privilege granted to him by the constitution in cases in which the good of the nation requires it. Viscount de Ouro Preto, a well-known statesman and Liberal leader, was intrusted with the formation of a new cabinet. It was made up as follows: president of the council and minister of the Treasury, Preto; minister of the Empire, Loreto; Foreign Affairs, Diana; Justice, Oliviera; Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, Albuquerque; War, Maracaju; Navy, Ladario. The general elections occurred on August 31 and resulted in the return of 95 Liberals and 30 members of the opposition parties. As the Emperor was leaving a theatre on July 17 a Portuguese fired a shot at him, but the bullet missed its intended victim. The would-be assassin said that he had been instigated to kill the Emperor by a republican association. — President Rojas Paúl of **Venezuela** resigned his office on May 19, but subsequently recalled his resignation. This action was intended to test the temper of the people and Paúl's resumption of the presidency indicated a purpose to seek release from the influence long exercised by Guzman Blanco. — The sixty-eighth anniversary of the independence of **Peru** was celebrated on July 28. A law has been passed in Peru fixing the penalty for political offences (*i.e.* for engaging in revolutionary movements) at thirteen years' imprisonment at hard labor. This is in lieu of expatriation. — A new cabinet was formed in **Ecuador** at the end of October, as follows: minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, Tobar; Finance, Campo; Public Instruction and Justice, Lazo; War, Saenz.

CENTRAL AMERICA. — Colonel Evaristo Carazo, president of Nicaragua, died on August 1. He was elected in December, 1886, and took office in

the following March. Dr. Sacasa succeeded to the presidency.—A cable dispatch from Guatemala on October 23 stated that the Central American Congress had approved a basis for the union of the Central American states.

HAYTI.—The civil war came to an end on August 22, when General Légitime left Port-au-Prince on a French gunboat, and on the following day General Hyppolite entered the capital in triumph. Légitime proceeded to France by the way of New York. Hyppolite was unanimously elected president on October 14. The election and inauguration took place at Gonaïves. A new constitution is under consideration, one provision of which changes the term of the president from seven to four years. Toward the end of May a proposition was under consideration on the part of the United States government to send three commissioners to Hayti to endeavor to bring about peace. The scheme was abandoned, though it was stated that two of the commissioners had been selected. Frederick Douglass has gone to Hayti as minister of the United States.

SAMOA.—The conference on Samoan affairs at Berlin between representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Germany resulted in an agreement which was signed on June 14. It guarantees an autonomous administration of the islands under the joint control of Germany and the United States, Great Britain to act as arbitrator in the event of difference arising. The agreement has not yet received the sanction of the three governments. The former King, Malietoa, returned to Samoa in August and was warmly greeted by the natives. When the election of King took place in October, Malietoa, who seemed very feeble, made an address praising Mataafa and advising the people to make him King. This was done, and Malietoa was elected vice-king. It is expected that Germany will refuse to recognize the election of Mataafa. At the time of the election, however, it was provided that Mataafa should serve as King only until the agreement signed by the three powers should go into effect. Malietoa's physical condition is said to be such that he would probably be unable to perform the duties of ruler.

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